

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, May 26, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From Vicksburg.

We are still without definite news from Vicksburg. The latest positive intelligence is to Friday night. Everything received since then is rumor, coming mostly through rebel sources. We do not regard their reports about repulses as of much consequence, as in each case, our news is later than theirs. It is not probable that Gen. Grant assaulted the place three times in one day, as must have been the case if the rebel reports are true.

The delay in transmitting news is supposed by many to be unfavorable, but it must be remembered that all the boats running on the river are taken up by the government to forward supplies, and news must be brought by boat to Memphis, from whence it is sent by telegraph. The distance between Memphis and Vicksburg is about 250 miles.

So far as we can perceive from what little reliable intelligence we have from Gen. Grant's command, there is no reason for discouragement, but many reasons for hope that we shall soon hear of the fall of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant's communications are easy and favorable by way of Haines' Bluff and the Yazoo river to the Mississippi; he has the aid of the gunboats on both these rivers, and his enemy in the rear has been thoroughly crippled, and his railroad connections cut off. Gen. Grant will not wait for an army to be formed in his rear, but will strike quickly and no doubt successfully.

Vallandigham Among His Friends.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, states that Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro yesterday, and was taken to the outposts on the Shelbyville road, and delivered to the rebel authorities. He declared that he was a citizen of Ohio, and of the United States; that he was there by force and against his will, and surrendered himself as a prisoner of war. The rebels did not receive him as a prisoner, but as a citizen, to be sent forward to Shelbyville for disposal.

He is reported to have said that the dealings of the government with himself were necessary and justifiable, if the Union was to be restored by war. He admitted that in that case the government would be obliged to use all the physical force of the loyal states, and could tolerate no opposition. Those, therefore, who defend Vallandigham, and sympathize with him in his arrest, must do so on the ground that he is right in opposing the war. It will not do to say you are opposed to the policies of the war, but to the war itself. How many will be as frank as Vallandigham, and declare that his punishment is deserved if the war is right?

The Situation at the South.

The correspondent of the New York World, who was captured at Vicksburg, has just been released by the rebels. He says:

The conclusion formed in three weeks sojourn in the limits of the confederacy, a trip almost across its entire extent by circuitous route that led almost down to the gulf, then up again through the mountains of East Tennessee to Richmond and along the valley of St. James, may be briefly summed up.

1st. The people are brave, determined, and in the main united.

2d. There may be temporary suffering for want of sufficient food, but starvation is impossible.

3d. Although they can never probably have their armies again at as high a number as now, and the material for conscription almost exhausted, yet as the war has been conducted thus far, their military resources are sufficient to keep up the struggle for two years more.

4th. Their strength are thrown entirely to frontiers, and if that frontier line were once pierced—if our generals begin to do their duty, the whole fabric of rebellion will go toppling down like a house built of cards.

5th. Union and perseverance at the north are what the rebels most dread—Their greatest hope lies in our division, and their greatest encouragement is derived from the conduct of such men as Vallandigham. He is regarded, there as a martyr to the southern cause; and they are convinced that he must have a considerable portion of northern people at his back.'

The insurrection in Poland, so far from being put down, increases. The small bands of Poles are beaten and scattered sometimes, but only to gather and fight again. Of 31 prisoners taken in one action, 14 were French and Italians—French officers, there is no doubt, are drilling the Poles, and French, Hungarians, Italians and Englishmen, are swelling the ranks of the revolutionary forces.

The Montreal Gazette says, in effect, that the amount of American silver in Canada tends to deprecate their own silver specie, and, therefore, should be banished from the country. A meeting was called by the mayor, to consider the silver question, on the 21st. We have not learned the result.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 19th and 20th of this month, the thermometer indicated 90 degrees.

Governor Seymour's "Pause."

If a man's house is on fire, his first care is to have the fire put out. He don't shout to the firemen to "pause" until he can find out where they get their water. Jeff Davis will be delighted to hear that Gov. Seymour proposes to "pause" in the work of putting down the rebellion. We shouldn't be surprised to hear that Richmond had gone into illumination over the glad intelligence.

Gov. Seymour has avowed his purpose to "pause" to see what kind of government we have, before he expends any more "blood or treasure" to sustain it. The people are anxious to know the length of the "pause." Will his excellency inform them?

John Van Buren was taken to task a few months since for proposing to have a "rest" after getting to Richmond. But Governor Seymour suggests taking a rest now. He has so little confidence in the government of our fathers, that he wants to "pause" and see "what kind of government it is."

The memories of those who "paused" in the prosecution of the war of 1812, by withholding "men and money" from the government, are to-day held in execration by the people. So will it be with those who "pause" now when the republic is throttled by the bloody hands of treason and rebellion.

When the chief executive of the state proclaims his purpose to "pause" in his support of the government, it is time for the people to act. They hold no contingent allegiance to the republic! and that allegiance will find practical expression, with official sanction if it is given, or without it, if it is withheld.

When a "halt" is ordered in the midst of a "charge," imbecility, cowardice, or something worse is at the bottom of it. Gov. Seymour not only cries a halt! while traitors are advancing, but invites loyal men to stand at ease while treason holds the knife at the throat of the Republic!

When cowardly orders are given, brave men don't obey them.

It will, no doubt, be gratifying to the rebels to know that the Governor of New York intends to "pause" in his pursuit of them. If the Governors of the Northern States should prove themselves equally magnanimous, the traitors in all rebellion might proclaim jubilee to-morrow.—Treason will never be crushed out, nor will the Union ever be restored, by men who pause in the midst of battle.

How will our brave men in the field respond to Governor Seymour's invitation to the people to pause in their support of the Government and the prosecution of the war? Ten thousand rebel bombshells crashing through their ranks would not be more dispiriting than this unpatriotic and aimless "fire in the rear." Let the people respond with an emphasis as loud as the thunders of the artillery of heaven—"Governor Seymour may pause, but we will not, so long as a rebel stands up in arms against the Union!"—Albany Jour.

A Sketch of Gen. Grant.

Major General Ulysses S. Grant was born at Mount Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 22, 1822, and entered the West Point Academy from his native state at the age of seventeen, receiving his appointment as cadet from the late Gen. Thomas L. Moulton, of Ohio. He graduated with honors, June 30, 1843, in the same class with Generals French, Franklin, Hamilton, Quincy, Peck, Reynolds, and others in the Union service, and Generals Hardee and Ripley, now serving in the confederate army; and was attached as brevet 2d Lieutenant to the 4th infantry. He was promoted 2d Lieutenant at Corpus Christi, in Sept., 1845.—He served through the Mexican campaign, under General Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and under Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; and was twice promoted for his bravery on the battle field. He was Regimental Quartermaster from April 1, 1847; and when he resigned from the service, July 31, 1854, he was a full Captain in the 4th infantry.

After his resignation, he settled in St. Louis county, Missouri, and continued to reside there until 1859, when he moved to Galena, Illinois, and entered into the leather trade, in partnership with his father. When the echo of the first gun fired at Fort Sumter reached him, he hastened to Springfield, and offered his services to Governor Wright, and was appointed colonel of the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers. He served with his regiment until promoted to brigadier general, with commission and rank from May 17, 1861. He was engaged as colonel and acting brigadier general in the battle of Bull Run, and was successful in his efforts to rally the troops. He and his regiment, the 3d Minnesota battery, and the 1st regiment of Minnesota mounted rangers, (rifles,) enlisted last season for the Indian war only. —Thompson's Reporter.

Joke on a SWISS GENERAL.—Mr. L. L. Crouse, formerly of Milwaukee, but now an army correspondent of the New York Times, gets of the following good yarn in his last letter:

"I must relate a serious joke which accidentally befell the accomplished Swiss General, Fogliardi, at the late battle of Chancellorsville. Accustomed to the broad open and clear European battle fields, where whole army corps can charge in battle line without impediment, and where the surging squadrons of cavalry are the sweeping concomitants of every army, he could not exactly see how a great battle could be fought in that tangled, impenetrable wilderness, and remarked to a staff officer, noted for the force and brevity of his expressions, as well as his great personal bravery: 'Zis is not a battle—zis is a grand skirmish!' 'A skirmish?' rejoined the staff officer, 'I'd have you understand, sir, that two or three skirmishes like this would wipe the whole Swiss nation of the face of the earth, Sir!' and he rode down the line into the bullets, with as much sang froid as though eating his breakfast.

A HARD WIND.—Old Peter H.—lived in a one story wooden house of not very extensive dimensions, and when it was subjected to the force of one of those hurricanes so numerous of late years at the west, its powers of resistance were insufficient to withstand so great a pressure, and it yielded the point without a struggle—however, it was not upset, nor torn to pieces, but merely moved a few rods. In the course of the journey the stove was upset, and the fire split out, and the danger of conflagration imminent. Old Peter was too much excited to notice the removal of his house, and seeing the necessity of immediately applying water to the burning embers on the floor, he seized a bucket and darted out behind the house, when great was his astonishment to find all the traces of his well obliterated. After looking in blank astonishment a moment, he called to his wife:

"Sarah, I'll be blamed if the wind has not blown the well clear out of the lot! There is not so much as a stone left!"

A few nights since two mustered, but unarmed, companies of the negro regiments, raised in the District of Columbia, were attacked while passing through Georgetown, D. C., by a band of pro-slavery ruffians. They turned upon their assailants, routed them, and beat some of them in a most wholesome manner. One of the rowdies was hurt very badly.

YE GENTLE SAVAGE.—Among the prisoners recently incarcerated in the Alton prison appear the names of William Thompson, Thomas Simpson, and John Thomas—Indians, who were unable to tell the regiment they belonged to or the tribe of which they once were members. They could eat and smoke—and nothing more.

The Montreal Gazette says, in effect, that the amount of American silver in Canada tends to deprecate their own silver specie, and, therefore, should be banished from the country. A meeting was called by the mayor, to consider the silver question, on the 21st. We have not learned the result.

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Mrs. Swisshelm in the Hospitals.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Osccein Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The following has just been received:

Off. Narrator News, May 25, 6:20 a. m.]

To Hon. Gideon Welles.

The steamer State of Maine has arrived from City Point with 100 officers, including those of the Indiana.

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday has the following:

"Mobile, May 23.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, from Jackson, yesterday, says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning. It is reported and believed in official circles that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburg on Wednesday, and was repulsed. Snyder's Bluff has been evacuated.

"MURFREESBORO, May 25. Rebels have fallen back all along their lines. They have little or no force this side of Duck River. Very recent intelligence indicates that the rebel force at Tullahoma and vicinity, numbers 51,000, of whom 15,000 are infantry, and 6,000 cavalry. General Forest has been made a Major General, and has gone with his cavalry to Mississippi. Gen. Wheeler takes his place at Columbia, and John Morgan has charge of the line of the cavalry at Fork and Cumberland rivers. Two regiments of rebels are at Bridgeport where they are strongly fortified. Engineers have been engaged for two months in laying out works at Chattanooga, but as yet have done but little work on them. There are but few rebel troops in the East Tennessee mountains. A few refugees, on Thursday, at a turn out, repulsed a considerable force sent to arrest them. The rebels have supplies for six weeks at Chattanooga.

"Special to the Herald.—It is positively stated that Gen. Butler has already gone to a new field of important service, under a late order of the war office. Some uneasiness is felt here about it, particularly among traitors and sutlers.

"There are reports of a large rebel force moving this way. The facts ascertained are that the rebels have repaired the railroad from Culpepper and Gordonsville to Richmond, and are sending large quantities of forage over the road to Culpepper, where Gen. Hampton's brigade is doing duty. These troops carry shelter tents, and are well provided. The impression prevails that Stuart is concentrating a large body of his cavalry between Culpepper Court House and Brandy Station, where Gen. Hampton's brigade is doing duty. This silence is not interpreted here to mean reverse or disaster. Several days may elapse before our forces enter the city.

"The splendid new hospital steamer R. C. Wood arrived to day from St. Louis, destined for below.

"L. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral.

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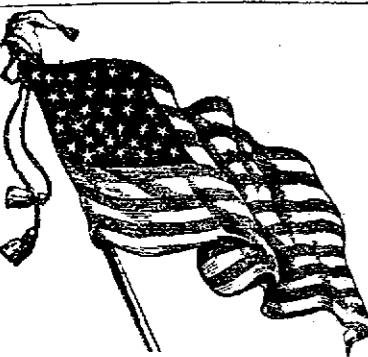
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The Daily Gazette.

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After his resignation, he settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and continued to reside there until 1859, when he moved to Galena, Illinois, and entered into the leather trade, in partnership with his father. When the echo of the first gun fired at Fort Sumter reached him, he hastened to Springfield, and offered his services to Governor Yates, and was appointed colonel of the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers. He served with his regiment until promoted a brigadier general, with commission and rank from May 17, 1861. He was engaged in several of the contests in Southwestern Missouri, and his course as commander of that district received the commendation of his superior officers. His chief connection with the war is in the glorious record that bears Fort Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and these more recent battles that have effectively tamed the rebel pride and power in the southwest, and opened the Mississippi again as the outlet of the west.

The SITUATION IN MINNESOTA.—An expedition to thoroughly conquer the Sioux Indians, and achieve a permanent peace with them, is the one great momentous affair to Minnesotans. It is now nearly ready to move. It comprises the Ch., 7th and 10th regiments of Minnesota, (all full regiments,) the 3d Minnesota battery, and the 1st regiment Minnesota mounted rangers, (rifles,) enlisted last season for the Indian war only.

Two hundred and fifty teams accompany the forces. The commanding officer is Brig. Gen. H. Sibley, who has had long experience with the Indians. He has command of the military district of Minnesota, which is in the department of the northwest, under Major General Pope, headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Sioux number about 12,000, of whom nearly 5,000 are warriors, under Little Crow, who was at their head last season. They are encamped near Devil's Lake. About 2,000 have firearms; the rest bows and arrows and war clubs.

General Sibley thinks they will fall back towards the British territory as the expedition advances. Several fighting encounters, or else one desperate and bloody battle, seems inevitable before a final reckoning can be had with them.

The 9th Minnesota regiment remains at Fort Ridgely, to protect the southwest border, while the 8th is at Fort Ripley and Abercrombie, on the northern border, with four companies of mounted riflemen.

An ingenious mode of imparting sympathy to a prisoner, was lately detected by the assistant marshal of Manchester, N. H. The sympathizer was caught in the act. A piece of paper had been twisted into the form of a tunnel, and by placing the small part through the key-hole in the door, the party had succeeded in turning the contents of a bottle into the mouth of the fellow inside.

"Ye GENTLE SAVAGE"—Among the prisoners recently incarcerated in the Alton prison appear the names of William Thompson, Thomas Simpson, and John Thomas—Indians, who were unable to tell the regiments they belonged to or the tribe of which they once were members. They could eat and smoke and—nothing more.

Snow STORM IN MAINE.—The Portland Argus says that it snowed all over the state of Maine Friday a week, and that a Paris Hill farmer thought it looked discouraging to see a couple of inches of snow on the ground where he had just planted his corn.

Mrs. Swishelm in the Hospital.

Mrs. Jane G. Swishelm is now a hospital nurse in Washington. Not long since she made an appeal for hospital supplies, and in response to the gifts forwarded to her she says:

I have been here, in the hospital, ten days, dressing wounds, wetting wounds, giving drinks and stimulants, comforting the dying, to save the living. The heroic fortitude of the sufferers is sublime. Yet I have held the hands of brave, strong men while shaking in a paroxysm of weeping. The doctors have committed to my special care wounded feet and ankles, and I kneel reverently by the mangled limbs of these heroes and thank God, and man for the privilege of washing them. I want whisky—barrels of whisky—to wash feet, and then keep up circulation in wounded knees, legs, thighs, hips. I want pickles, pickles, pickles, lemons, lemons, oranges. No well man or woman has a right to a glass of lemonade. We want it all in the hospitals to prevent gangrene. I will get lady volunteers to go through the wards of as many hospitals as I can supply with drinks. My business is dressing wounds where amputation may be avoided by special care. I write at the bedside of Arsacians Littlefield, Angosta, Me., wounded ankle—where I have been since 2 o'clock this morning, his life hanging in doubt.

Four days ago I encircled the arms of A. E. Smith of Belvidere, N. J., from around my neck, where he had clasped them, dying, as I knelt to repeat the immortal prayer of the blind Bartemus—Laid down the poor chilled hands, and ran to Mr. L., then threatened with lock-jaw. Oh God, there is plenty of work; with the great advantages of the most skillful physician, the utmost cleanliness and best ventilation, the exceeding and beautiful tenderness of ward masters and nurses, there is much to do, if the right persons appeared to do it. Dr. Baxter, physician in charge, will not permit female nurses here, and from the manner in which he cares for his patients and the reasons he gives for his decision I have no disposition to quarrel with him. The chaplain, the Rev. N. M. Gaylord, and lady are indefatigable, and aid in the distribution of all comforts to the wounded.

In answer to many letters, I say we would rather have fruit and wines than money.

Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

The French Defeat at Puebla.
PUEBLA, May 16.—The Constitution, from San Francisco, got in this morning, at 8 o'clock. She brings important news from Mexico. The dates from Puebla are to the 30th of April. The French were driven out of Puebla at the point of the bayonet. The Mexicans fought them for seven hours with swords and bayonets and the loss on both sides is very heavy. It is said the French have lost 6,000. Juarez had come down to Puebla and held a council of war as to the propriety of becoming the offensive instead of the defensive party. It is thought that another attack will not be made on Puebla by the French with their present force, and it is likely they will return to the seaboard.

The rainy season has set in. The roads to Vera Cruz are bad, and infested with guerrillas, and the yellow fever may be soon looked for.

RULES FOR DETECTING COUNTERFEITS.

Examine the vignette or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.

Examine well the faces; see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and life-like—particularly the eyes.

See if the drapery or dress fits well—looks natural and easy—shows the folds distinctly.

Examine the medallion ruling and heads, and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work, in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and is very seldom successfully imitated.

Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.

Carefully examine the shading or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c. See if it is clear, or looks as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines, in the genuine, are of equal size, smooth and even.—Thompson's Reporter.

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Examine

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Jacksonville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1863:

Arrives at 10 A.M. Depart at 1 P.M.
Chicago, through, 11:30 A.M. 7:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, 12:30 P.M. 12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, north, 2:15 P.M. 9:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, 2:15 P.M. 11:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, 1:30 P.M. 11:45 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, 1:30 P.M. 2:45 P.M. 3:30 P.M.
Milwaukee and way, 1:30 P.M. 2:45 P.M.
Milwaukee and way, 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.
Milwaukee and way, 2:15 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 1 P.M.
Grand Haven, 2:15 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 1 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; to Madison Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A.M.

Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:30 P.M.

Overland mail to Detroit departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P.M.

Overland mail to Mineral Point arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The hour for opening the Post Office on Sundays, after this, will be from 9 o'clock A.M. to 10 o'clock A.M., instead of from 12 to 1 P.M.

J. M. POSTMASTER.

THE CONCERT.—We trust our citizens will not forget the concert to be given on Friday evening next, by the pupils of the Institute for the Blind, for the benefit of our wounded soldiers. We shall be favored with excellent music. These pupils never fail in this respect, as our people well know. The music will well repay all who may attend, but the consideration greatest of all is that the proceeds are to be devoted to the sacred object of alleviating the pain and misery of our brave men who may have been wounded at Vicksburg. The call for this object is urgent. Supplies are much needed, and we say, on this occasion give with a free hand, for never shall we have the opportunity of aiding those who have greater claims upon us. Let Lappin's Hall be filled to overflowing. Other cities are doing nobly. Let it not be said that Janesville is behind any in this worthy cause.

ATTENTION!—All members of Co. E, 22d Reg. Wis. Vol. infantry, who are absent from the regiment, will report themselves to me at the C. & N. W. R. R. depot, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 6 o'clock.

GAGE BURGESS,

1st Lieut. Co. E, 22d Reg. W. V. I.

The Ladies' Hospital Relief Society will meet at their rooms, in Jackman & Smith's block, on Thursday, May 28th, from 10 o'clock A.M. until 5 P.M.

MARIA F. CLARK, Sec'y.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—We learn that a great labor-saving machine is about to be introduced to the farmers of this section, called Sherwood's Patent Improved Grain Binder, constructed so as to attach to the platform of a reaper; and one man, riding on the reaper, will bind with it as fast as the reaper cuts the grain, before the grain leaves the platform, thereby preventing waste of grain by scattering, or getting too dry, or too wet, in delay of binding by hand. If such a machine is to be furnished to the farmers, it will be a great benefit, these war times, when there is such a scarcity of help, and grain wasted for want of harvesting in season.

This machine binds with No. 20 wire, which runs off a reel. The wire is furnished at a low price, supposed to cost about 30 cents per acre, which amount will probably be saved by less shelling and scattering than with straw bands. The wire binds tighter than straw, making better bundles to handle. At threshing, there is no inconvenience in unbinding; it is done by placing the hand under the band, giving a jerk, when it untwists. Should it go through the machine, it does no harm. Price of machine delivered, \$50.

We understand Mr. G. E. Champlin is about to visit the counties of Walworth, Rock, Dane and Green, with a sample machine, taking orders. Those in the above counties not able to get machines of him, can be supplied with machines and wire, by addressing Fairchild & Hitchcock, Chicago, Ill.

dtlw2t.

WALL PAPER.—We are now receiving our usual supply of

Paper Hangings for Spring Trade, and invite the attention of buyers to our stock, which for Style and Variety.

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

PAPERS FOR DINING ROOMS.

PAPERS FOR HALLS.

PAPERS FOR KITCHENS,

comprising over 200 different patterns. Also

Satin, Velvet & Velvet & Gilt Borders

URTAIN PAPERS,

Plain, Green, Blue and Buff.

FIGURED SHADES,

Blue, Buff and Green Backs, and an endless variety of designs.

Having received a large stock of papers before the great rise, and being enabled to support our customers with everything in this line at but a small advance on old prices.

Strange as it may seem, we prefer

RAGS TO MONEY,

a full supply of the

SABBATH HYMN & TUNE BOOK,

the new work recently adopted by the

Congregational Church

of this city.

With less than all prices from six to ten cents to five dollars, and in the various styles of binding.

MOSBURY & BROTHER.

March 24th, 1863.

mrsdawf.

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Cast Cast Steel Plows,

any three Cast Steel Plows of any other manufacturer can be found at the Hardware and Plow Store.

E. S. BARROWS.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

For the Season or by the Cwt.

Orders left at the

American House or Dr. Bailey's Drug Store

will be

Promptly Attended To.

J. R. PHILIPS.

FLOWER SEEDS!

The largest and finest assortment ever brought to this city. Also

GARDEN SEEDS,

at the sign of the Golden Mortar. C. B. COLWELL,

agent.

HEIMSTREET'S
Inimitable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye,
but a coloring matter, made by applying the capillary process to the hair, and infusing it with age of disease. All restorative dyes are composed of fumaric acid, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. This street's Inimitable Coloring not only retouches the hair's natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a new color.

Luxuriant Beauty,
promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is equal to any in the market.

Used twice a day, it is a safe and reliable article, and will be sold at all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, six cent and \$1.

ap2dewm2o

A Friend in Need, Try It.

DR. SWETT'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. An external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more rapidly than any other. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 203 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, six cent and \$1.

ap2dewm2o

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

by

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, May 27, 1863.

Owing to the heavy rain storm this morning, there was comparatively but little done in the Wheat market to-day. Receipts were about 600 bushels, which sold at \$2@.05 for good to extra milling spring, and \$2@.05 for spring grain. Oats were in better demand and prices ruled higher than yesterday. Sales at 45@.05 per bushel, and 33@.05 per 50 lbs. ear. Butter in good supply at 12@.12½¢ good quality. Eggs plenty at 6¢ per dozen. Other produce unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 15@.05; good to extra milling spring 9@.05; fair to good shipping grades, 8@.05; rejected 7@.05.

BALM—choice samples 1,00@.05; per 60 lbs, and 60@.05 common to fair.

CORN—white dent 46@.05 per 60 lbs; yellow and mixed lots 37@.05; ear do 33@.05 per 70 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 13@.05 per bushel.

BANBS—choice white 1,60@.75 per 60 lbs, common to fair quality 80@.00.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10@.12½¢.

EGGS—plenty at 6¢ per dozen.

POTATOES—dull at 25@.05 for common to choice.

FLOUR—spring at retail 30@.00, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 44@.05 per lb; turkeys 6@.05.

HIDES—green, to 60@.05; dry, 10@.12.

DRESSED HOGS—fair to good, 45@.05 per 100 lbs for hams and 24@.05 for bacon.

WHEAT—white winter 15@.05 per 60 lbs, and 60@.05 common to fair.

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WHEAT—white winter 15@.05 per 6

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863:

Arrive.	Closes.
Chicago, through, & way.	12:30 A.M. 6:30 A.M. 7:00 P.M.
12:30 P.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:30 P.M.	
Chicago & N.W. north, Milwaukee through, & way.	2:30 P.M. 3:45 P.M. 4:30 P.M.
Milwaukee through, & way.	4:45 P.M. 5:00 P.M. 5:15 P.M.
Monroe and way.	5:45 P.M. 6:00 P.M. 6:15 P.M.
Beloit and way.	6:45 P.M. 7:00 P.M. 7:15 P.M.
Madison and way.	7:45 P.M. 8:00 P.M. 8:15 P.M.
Wisconsin and Grand Haven.	8:45 P.M. 9:00 P.M. 9:15 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.	
Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.	
Overland mail to Beloit departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.	
Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	
Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. The hour for opening the Post Office on Sundays, after this, will be from 12 M. to 1 P.M. At 10 o'clock A.M., instead of from 12 M. to 1 P.M.	

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

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ATTENTION!—All members of Co. E, 22d Reg. Wis. Vol. infantry, who are absent from the regiment, will report themselves to me at the C. & N. W. R. depot, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 6 o'clock. GAGE BURGESS,

1st Lieut. Co. E, 22d Reg. W. V. I.

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MARIA F. CLARK, Sec'y.

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WALL PAPER.

We are now receiving our usual supply of Paper Hangings for Spring Trade, and invite the attention of buyers to our stock, which for style and variety

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

PAPERS FOR DINING ROOMS,
PAPERS FOR HALLS,
PAPERS FOR BED ROOMS,
PAPERS FOR KITCHENS,
comprising over 200 different patterns. Also
Satin, Velvet & Velvet & Gilt Borders

URTAIN PAPERS.

Plain, Green, Blue and Buff.
FIGURED SHADERS,

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
A BRANCH OF
The National Claim Agency

of Washington, D. C. is now
located at Janesville, Wis.

The National Claim Agency is the largest and most responsible organization in the country for affairs of Pay, Bounty or Pension, by discharged volunteers, or by the heirs or widows of those deceased, made through the National Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the same successfully and in shorter time than by any other agency, and at a shorter

fee.

Leave a message for the Agent.

March 26th, 1863.

MOSLEY & BROTHER,
myldawf

We Have Just Received

a full supply of the

SABBATH HYMN & TUNE BOOK,

the new work recently adopted by the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of this city.

We have them at all prices from sixty-five cents to five dollars, and in the various styles of binding.

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PRINTING!

Milwaukee & Prairie du C. Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Train leave Janesville as follows:

For Prairie du Chien at	10:55 A.M.
" Milwaukee at	12:10 P.M.
" Madison at	1:15 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:40 P.M.
Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:	3:30 P.M.

WM. E. STRONG, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday April 20th trains leave Janesville.

Going south 7:30 A.M.

" night 2:27 P.M.

Going north 1:15 A.M.

" 2:15 P.M.

Freight going south 6:15 A.M.

" going north 6:30 P.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Baier, Darm., Portage City, Winona, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque and points west; Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, all points east and south, or at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1862, trains will leave and arrive as follows, Sunday excepted:

Day Express leaves Janesville for Chicago, 5:00 A.M.

Arrives at Chicago 6:00 P.M.

Day Express arrives at from Chicago 6:30 P.M.

Accommodation " 10:30 A.M.

Both trains connect with the New York and Boston express train, each day, and travel to and from Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Burlington, Mineral Point, Galesburg, etc., and, at the Junction of C. & G. & W. R. R., for Davenport, Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and all points on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville for Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. D. V. connects the two roads, and the C. & G. U. R. G. O. for Burlington, Quincy, Kenosha and St. Joseph. Tickets can be procured at the office of this company at Janesville.

All trains will leave daily, except Sunday.

W. ABBEL, Agent.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Great Central Route to New York, New England and the Canada.

On and after Sunday, April 19th, 1862, trains leave Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows:

7:30 A.M. Day Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 8:20 p.m.; Suspension Bridge at 3:30 a.m.; Albany, 8:30 p.m.; New York, 8:15 p.m.; Boston, 11:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m. Night Express (except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 a.m.; Suspension Bridge, 6:50 p.m.; Albany, 8:30 a.m.; New York, 10:15 a.m.; Boston, 1:30 p.m.

Cincinnati Trains, via Michigan Central Railroad, leave Chicago at 7:30 a.m.; mail train, 7:15 p.m.; fast express, 8:30 p.m.

The 7:30 p.m. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

" Burton Patent Ventilators" on cars of day express.

Patient Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Baggage Checks Through.

Trunks for sale at all the principal railroad offices in the west, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot, 12 N. RIOU General Agency.

H. C. WILKINSON, Genl. West's Pass. Agt., Chicago.

New York Central Railroad.

CONNECTIONS at Albany with Western & Atlantic, Northern Railroads for Boston and all places in New England, and Hudson River road for New York.

THE BEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE HORSES TO THE EAST.

The best horses to the east are to be had with the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk, via the Susquehanna Bridge, and with the Michigan Southern road, with the Lake Shore road to Buffalo.

A. M. HARRIS, Agent, New York.

Principal place in the Northwest to New York and Boston and all Principal Places in the East.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Fares for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the Concourse office 55 Clark Street, via the Sherman Inn, and all the inns.

ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo.

W. A. MUNIER, Chicago, Genl. Pass. Agent.

Genl. West's Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Illinois Central Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, April 19th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, as follows:

5:30 a.m. Sundays except, arriving at Peoria at 6:00 p.m.

2:30 p.m. Longer 1:30 p.m. Vincennes, 11:30 p.m. St. Louis, 10:30 p.m. Memphis, 12:30 a.m. New Orleans, 10:30 p.m. Atlanta, 12:30 a.m. Birmingham, 1:30 a.m. Birmingham, 2:30 a.m. Mobile, 3:30 a.m. Pensacola, 4:30 a.m. Pensacola, 5:30 a.m. Pensacola, 6:30 a.m. Pensacola, 7:30 a.m. Pensacola, 8:30 a.m. Pensacola, 9:30 a.m. Pensacola, 10:30 a.m. Pensacola, 11:30 a.m. Pensacola, 12:30 a.m. Pensacola, 1:30 a.m. Pensacola, 2:30 a.m. Pensacola, 3:30 a.m. Pensacola, 4:30 a.m. Pensacola, 5:30 a.m. Pensacola, 6:30 a.m. Pensacola, 7:30 a.m. Pensacola, 8:30 a.m. Pensacola, 9:30 a.m. Pensacola, 10:30 a.m. Pensacola, 11:30 a.m. Pensacola, 12:30 a.m. Pensacola, 1:30 a.m. Pensacola, 2:30 a.m. Pensacola, 3:30 a.m. Pensacola, 4:30 a.m. Pensacola, 5:30 a.m. Pensacola, 6:30 a.m. Pensacola, 7:30 a.m. Pensacola, 8:30 a.m. Pensacola, 9:30 a.m. Pensacola, 10:30 a.m. Pensacola, 11:30 a.m. Pensacola, 12:30 a.m. Pensacola, 1:30 a.m. Pensacola, 2:30 a.m. Pensacola, 3:30 a.m. Pensacola, 4:30 a.m. Pensacola, 5:30 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